



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

- Cobbe, Frances P.*—Illustrations of Vivisection from the Works of Physiologists. 1887. From the author.
- Newton, E. T.*—On the Remains of Fishes from the Keuper of Warwick and Nottingham. Ext. Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc. 1887. From the author.
- Nehring, A.*—Ueber eine Pelzrobber-Art vonsepper Küste Süd-Brasilien. 1887. From the author.
- Albrecht, P.*—Zwei Fragen zur Hebung, d. v. H. Geheimen-Medicinalrath Prof. Dr. Virchow gegen d. o. m. Aufgestellten Theorien über Hyperdaktylia Penischisis Epi-und Hypospadie erhobenen Bedenken. 1887.—Morphol. Batrach. über das Herz, das Arterien-Venen- und Lymphgefäße-system der Wirbelthiere. Anat. Anzeiger. 1887. Both from the author.
- Thompson, E. H.*—Archæological Research in Yucatan. Proc. Antiq. Soc. 1886. From the author.
- Baur, G.*—Ueber die Abstammung der Amnioten Wirbelthiere. Sitz. d. Ges für Morphologie. 8 März, 1887. From the author.
- Baker, F.*—What is Anatomy? Rep. N. Y. Med. Jour. 1887. From the author.
- Hay, O. P.*—The Red-headed Woodpecker a Hoarder. The Auk, July, 1887.—The Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana.—On the Manner of Deposit of the Glacial Drift. Amer. Jour. Sci. 1887. All from the author.
- Froriep, A.*—Ueber das Homologen der Chorda tympani bei niederen Wirbelthieren. Anat. Anz. 1887. From the author.
- Ladd, E. F.*—Report of the Assistant Chemist to the New York Agricultural Station. Geneva, N. Y. 1887. From the author.
- Robinson, J.*—Forestry and Arboriculture in Massachusetts. 1887. From the author.

GENERAL NOTES.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.¹

ASIA, ETC.—NORTH BORNEO.—The account of explorations in North Borneo, by D. D. Daly, published, with map, in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society (January, 1888), is a valuable addition to current knowledge of the great island, a large portion of which has recently fallen under British rule. The most southerly point of British North Borneo is 3° 52' N.; the most northerly (the northern point of Banguay Island), 7° 25' N.; the most westerly, 115° 20' E.; the most easterly, 119° 16' E. The area is computed at 31,000 square miles, the seaboard at 700 miles, and the population at 150,000. The principle land-locked

¹ Edited by W. N. Lockington, Philadelphia, Pa.

harbors are Gaya, on the northwest coast; Kudat, on the west side of Marudu Bay, at the northern extremity of Borneo; and Sandakan, on the northeast coast. The town of Sandakan, 1000 miles from Singapore, is the seat of Government. The country is divided into the provinces of Keppel, Alcock, Dent and East Coast. Sandakan is on the north side of the harbor, at the base of some steep cliffs, is remarkably healthy, and has a population of about 3000 Chinese, 600 Malays, 300 Sulus, 500 natives and others, and 30 Europeans. Hardly any trouble has been experienced with the natives. The British North Borneo Company was chartered November 1, 1881. Tobacco is the principal crop yet cultivated, and Chinese contract labor furnishes the means, for the climate is not one in which the white man can perform hard work in the open air. The larger half of the island belongs to the Dutch, who are not taking steps to encourage the opening up of their territory. The remainder consists of British North Borneo, Sarawak, and the small independent sultanate of Brunei.

Mr. Daly (August, 1884) entered the Kinabatangan, the largest navigable river of the territory, in a steam-launch. Malapi, about half a degree up this river, is the depot for the edible birds' nests brought from the Gomanton caves, about twelve miles farther north. The value of the nests collected is \$25,000 per annum. The height of one of the vaults of these caves has been estimated at 900 feet, and a steady column of *Collocalias* has been seen to fly from one of the apertures for forty-five minutes. All the birds' nests caves (there are many others) are in isolated mountains of limestone in a country of secondary formation. The settlements along this river and its tributary, the Lokan, which rises near Mount Kinabalu (13,680 feet), seem to be flourishing, durians, langsat, rambutans, mangoes, limes, oranges, lichee and pulasans being among the fruits cultivated. Penungah, still higher up the main river, is a police station, with Sarawak Dyak constables, and its establishment has brought peace among the Tungara, Romanow, and Tambanuah tribes of the vicinity. Several rivers unite near Penungah, all run in gorges between jungle-covered ranges from 2000 to 6000 feet in height, and in the rainy season the waters have been known to lap the foundations of the police station, seventy feet above the river at its usual level.

The Padas river, also ascended by Mr. Daly, is the chief artery of the eastern Province Dent. Its embouchure is a great delta opposite Labuan. The lower course has prosperous settlements of Besayahs, Dusun, etc., with sago-palm plantations and paddy fields. Higher up live the Muruts, who wear no clothes, and are still, where not yet reached by British influence, addicted to head-hunting. The Murut Chief Zalmiboh put his house at Mr. Daly's disposal. It was fifty feet square, and very clean; but from the rafters dangled fifty human heads and pieces of human bones.

Mr. Daly was himself instrumental in making the Muruts and the Peluans of the interior swear to be at peace with each other, and to follow the law of the British North Borneo Company, beneath whose flag they swore friendship.

THE ZONES OF TIBET. — General S. T. Walker, after the reading of Mr. Carey's account of his travels in Central Asia, before the Royal Geographical Society, stated that Tibet might be broadly divided into three zones, which increase in altitude from south to north; a southern zone, 10,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea, containing L'hasa and all the towns and villages of the settled population; a middle zone, 12,000 to 14,500 feet high, comprising the pasture lands of the nomad Bodpas, or pure Tibetans; and a northern zone, 14,000 to 17,500 feet above the sea, partly occupied at certain seasons by Turkic and Mongolian nomads, but mostly abandoned to wild animals. It was this Chang-Tang or northern plain that Mr. Carey had crossed in various parts during his journey to and from Turkestan.

AFRICA. — LAKE SHIRWA. — According to the Rev. A. Hetherwick, there is now no communication between Lake Shirwa, or Chirwa and the Lujenda River. It is very evident that at one time Lake Shirwa covered the broad flat plain to the west of it, and was united to Lake Chinta, the present head of the Lujenda. Gradually the waters fell, and the sandy ridge of Chezomoni appeared. The present lake is very shallow, and grows smaller yearly. Its area is about 350 square miles.

SETE KAMA. — Sete Kama, on the west coast of Africa, is the name given to the district extending from 2° 28' to 2° 45' south latitude. European factories are scattered along the beach for about three miles. All the factories have sub-stations on the Ndago lagoon, the old mouth of which has been silted up for three years. It appears that the land is gaining on the sea, for at Ngoné, a mile from the shore, Mr. Walker found an old ship's anchor. Ndago lagoon is of great extent. The Balombo, who inhabit Sete Kama, have a week of four days, as do also some other tribes on the west coast.

GEOGRAPHICAL NEWS. — King Menelik of Shoa has recently annexed Harar, not many years since a part of the Egyptian possessions. The French traveller Rimbaud has returned to the coast from Shoa *via* Harar, thus avoiding the dangerous route through the Danakff country. The distance between Antotto and Harar is 310 miles.

Manitoba has been reduced in area from 123,200 square miles to 60,250, the remainder having been added to Ontario and to the district of Keewatin. The population of the reduced area has risen in five years from 62,260 to 108,640.